THE MUTINY IN INDIA-IMPORTANT AND IN-

The European mails by the Collins steamer Baltic reach cd this city yesterday morning. Our files of London and Liverpool papers extend b, the 2d instant inclusive.

ler date of September 1, the London correspon of the New York Commercial Advertiser writes as follows.

The writer, it will be observed, takes a rather hopeful view of affairs in India.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM LONDON.

The details from India, published since the departure of the last steamer, have promoted a restoration of confi-dence, and the funds have experienced an improvement. Some large bullion arrivals from New York, the West In-dies, and Russia have likewise tended to produce a favora-

ble feeting.
The best feature of the Indian letters is, that while they

The best feature of the Indian letters is, that while they announce no new disaster in addition to such as had been previously heard of by telegraph, they greatly mitigate the character of some of the events which had been thus reported, and which had awakened serious apprehensions. The massacre at Cawapore is confirmed in all its horrors, but the subsequent victories of General Havelock appear to have been brilliant. It seems that the surrender of the fort by the besieged Europeans did not take place until their brave old general, Sir Hugh Wheeler, had died of wounds. The survivors, pressed by starvation, shortness of ammunition, and with 240 women and children under their care, then offered to capitalate condition of their being allowed to embark in safety down the river. To this Nenah Sahib, at the heart of the mutineers, solemnly pledged himself. Immediately on their taking to the water, however, he caused a fire to be opened upon them. The whole were destroyed, apparently, with one exception—an Ensign Brown, who is reported to have excaped, but whose narrative of the affair has yet to be obtained. Actording to some reports, the women were subjected to a week a second to the property of the subjected to a week as me of the their tests of the water have care to be obtained. be obtained. According to some reports, the women were subjected to a much worse fate than instant death, hav-ing been dragged on shore to be sold by auction for out-

ing been dragged on shore to be sold by auction for out-rage and mutilation among the common soldiery. A few, however, are said to have found refuge by plunging into the Ganges.

But the triumph of Nena Sahib was short. In the in-toxication of his success he advanced with his troops to meet a British column of 1,800 men, which was moving up from Allahabad—a distance of 150 miles—to the re-lief of the Europeaus. His forces were very large, and well supplied with artillery; and meeting the British on the evening of a day in which they had been exhausted by a twenty-five miles march, he at once ventured an atthe evening of a day in which they had been exhausted by a twerty-five miles march, he at once ventured an at-tack upon them. Havelock would gladly have deferred the conflict to the following morning, until his men had snatched some rest, but he saw there was no time to be wasted, and he at once rushed on his assailants, and drove them before him in utter route. The splendid precisio of his guns and of the Enfield rifle led to the success. Th took place at Futtepore, about seventy-five miles from Cawnpore. Havelock rapidly followed up the retreating mutingers, fell in with them twice, captured fifteen guns in addition to a number taken in the first battle, and finally reoccupied Cawnpore, Nena Sahib flying to a place of his own called Bithoor, about eight miles higher up the river, where he had previously executed a fearful massacre upon some furitive women and children, and at sacre upon some fugitive women and children, and at which, at the latest date, he was intrenching himself to nake a last desperate stand against his pursuers.

Meanwhile nothing further had been heard from Luck-

now, the capital of the kingdom of Oude, the worst by bed of treachery, where Sir Henry Lawrence neld out and had lately died from wounds sustain during a sortic. As Lucknow, however, is only nity-two miles from Cawapore, it was assumed that tien. Havelock's victories would remove all doubts ties being ultimately relieved. The besieging force

would remove all doubts of its being ultimately relieved. The besieging force, however, is said to amount to between 12,000 and 20,000 men.

The battle of Agra, instead of being an unqualified disaster, seems to have been a very bold affair, and to have bad some important results. Agra is one of the principal centres in the northwest provinces. It lies about one hundred miles south of Delhi, and has been the residence of the deputy governor and most of the European dence of the deputy governor and most of the European officials in the district. The British force here was, how ever, altogether insignificant—it is supposed about 500— while the remainder of our people, consisting of civil-ians and half-caste servants and others, numbered about 3,000. Their position was consequently one of great anxiety, and at length they heard that an army of about 8,000 or 10,000 mutineers from Neemuch, a station several hundred miles further south toward the Bombay frontier, was marching upon them. The insurgents en-camped a few miles distant, and the little garrison re

rontier, was marching upon them. The hangeline of amped a few miles distant, and the little garrison revolved to attack them.

The 500 troops, with a few hundred volunteer civilians in reserve, accordingly sallied out and in a short time put the enemy into disorder, routing them ogtof a village on which they had fallen back and inflicting heavy loss. But they had no cavalry to follow up their success, and owing to the explosion of a tembril they were falling short of ammunition. They were compelled, therefore, to retire to the fort, which they reached about dusk in perfect order, although with the loss of their daring commander, Captain D'Oyly, and forty-nine killed and ninety-two wounded. The consequence of the means of the results of the consequence of the means of the consequence of the consequence

Captain D'Oyly, and forty-nine killed and ninety-two wounded. The consequence of the movement appears to have been that the mutineers abandoned the idea of assaiding the position, and marched off to Delhi.

Another set of mutineers, who had marched off from Scalkote, in the Punjab, to reach Delhi, have been met and routed by Brigadier Nicholson. This affair took place on the banks of the Ravee, one of the principal sivers of the Punjab. The mutineers had already crossed the stream, when Nicholson fell upon them, forced them back, and compelled them to take shelter on an island. Here he carried their position, slew a large number, and drove the remainder into the stream.

From before Delhi the accounts are to the lath of July.

From before Delhi the accounts are to the 14th of July.

The camp was comparatively healthy and well supplied with all necessaries. Reinforcements were arriving, but the force at present was sufficient only to hold the mutineers in check. of a large body of new-comers from Robileund, sent them out to assail our lines, but with the usual fate. They were defeated with a loss of 1,000 killed. The action. however, was severe, and cost the British 212 in killed and wounded. On the 14th (the latest date) the enemy made another sortie, and were again defeated, the loss is flicted upon them being, it is said, greater than ever.

At outlying stations there have been various further massacres of isolated bands of Europeans, but, although dreadfully afflicting to many domestic circles in England, none of them have been of a magnitude to assume any

general importance.
Under these circumstances the disposition to a revival Stock Exchange has been very decided. Consols at the last date were quoted 901, and they have since advanced to 901, at which they have closed this

To the great gratification of the London mercantile Mr. Peabody arrived on Saturday by the Per sla, after an absence of a year all but two days. Those who know him well consider that he is looking much better for his trip. The passage was a calm one, and he says that from the hour of his departure from England to that of his return he has experienced nothing but happy

London is now deserted, but Lord Palmerston remain at work. The Queen is in Scotland, with Lord Claren-don in attendance. Three new peerages are about to be created. Lord Lansdoune is to be Duke of Kerry, Lord Robert Grosvenor is to be Lord Ebury or Lord Middle-sex, and Macaulay, the historian, is to be Lord Macau-lay, unless he should prefer adopting a title from some estate.

The wheat market remains without recovery from the eavy decline reported by the last packet.

The Liverpool cotton market this week has opened with

THE REINFORCEMENTS TO INDIA

The London Times of the 1st says: It was on Saturday, the 27th of June, that the curr scarcely-credible communications of the telegraph announced to the country that the mutiny of the first announced to the country that the mutiny of the Bengal army had assumed the characteristics now but too well known. On Wednesday, the let of July, the stream of reinforcements from these shores to Calcutta set steadily out, and from that hour to the present it has flowed on continuously, and with so sustained and even accelerated a current that we scarcely know where to look for any similar example. On a single day in July— the 21st—six vessels left these coasts, conveying 1,700 troops; and the whole number of ships despatched du-ring the month was 29—all but two for every successive day. The month which terminated vesterday witnessed lay. The month which terminated yesterday with redoubled efforts, as the energies of the country rose promptly to the level of the exigencies which each mail announced. In the aggregate, we despatched to the East in July about 9,000 treops; in August we sent upwards of 15,000, and in ships of greater size and swiftness than before. In the 29 vessels departing during July there was only a single steamer; in the 28 which followed in August there were no fewer than 17. August there were no fewer than 17. Those readers— and there will doubtless be many—whose interests will carry them through the details of these statistics, will find the information very intelligibly tabulated in an-

find the information very intelligibly tabulated in an-other column of our impression this morning. Some 25,000 soldiers, it will be seen, have left England for India since the 1st of July last, irrespectively of all those reinforcements which have been assembled at Cal-

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.—PROGRESS OF cutta from other parts of our eastern dominions, or road to Allygurgh until the 3d of July, when a regim cutta from other parts of our eastern dominions, or drawn from our other colonies or expenditures. If it is remembered that these efforts have been made with a peace establishment, and immediately after a considerable reduction of our military resources, the result, we think, will assume an aspect by no means unsatisfactory, and will show how very effective a counterpoise will shortly be provided for those mutinous battalions whose successive treasons we yesterday catalogued. When the first keel of this fleet enters the waters of the Hooghly our anxieties for the safety of our countrymen will be apposed there for a few hours, and then came into Agra: anxieties for the safety of our countrymen will be ap-proaching their close, for the torrent of steel will then be anxieties for the safety of our countrymen will be approaching their close, for the torrent of steel will then be setting in with an unbroken and irresistible flood. If, indeed, between 60 and 70 days may possibly suffice, under favorable conditions, to carry a good ship from Portsmouth to Calcutts, the desired hour must even now be at hand; for, since the Bucephalus and Barham led the van of the squadron, two clear mouths have clapsed this very morning. Nor need too much thought be given to the distance which will still intervene between the new comers and their comrades. It is a long way, no doubt, from Calcutta to Delhi, but the news will do almost as much for us as the arrival itself. In Asiatic countries intelligence travels from village to village with a celerity utterly mysterious. The knowledge of the army on it way to vengeance will reach, as if by lightning, every Sepoy in Hindostan, and the sangulnary excreants will feel, to their despair, that behind the first advance, be it ever so small, marches the erce of outraged Britain.

But there is no room yet for contentment or repose. Not carly may the undiscernible exigencies of the future require even more than the array provided, but these very numbers exact commensurate reinforcements. The demands of any army in this respect are proportioned to its strength, and for every battalion we despatch it is indispensable that we should establish corresponding reserves. We do not, indeed, look for extraordinary casualties. We do not anticipate on our own territory of India any such losses as those in the Crimea.

osses as those in the Crimea.

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

The following is from an officer of engineers, dated

"This day (Tuesday, June 28) was one of the hardest day's fighting we have had. Our men were turned out at three in the morning, without breakfast, and continued fighting the whole day till dusk, without any food, in a blazing sun. So you may fancy how terribly done they were. Some of them had just arrived from a twenthey were. Some of them had just arrived from a twen-ty-two mile march, and were turned out half an hour after their arrival in camp. The enemy had established themselves in a village on the right of our position, in which they had posted two heavy guns, which raked our batteries, and threw shot and shell into the camp. Our men charged through and through this village, (or town, rather, as it was composed almost entirely of strong stone houses and enclosures,) but the blackguards had shui themselves so strongly in that our men could not force the doors, and it was not till evening that they were all

turned out.

"Our loss was about one hundred killed and wounded; theirs is said to have been one thousand—five hundred, I fancy, is nearer the mark. The great want in this, as in all our actions, was the want of a head; officers lead on their parties without any method or arrangements; on great mistake was their not sending on sappers with the attacking force, as, "they had, we should have been able to burst in the doors, and so enable the troops to get at the nigger. Many of our men were so done that they sank wan on the road, even under fire, dead feat, and ent off to sleep. There were also several cases of sun-stroke. Since then we have been left pretty quiet; to-day we heard they were coming out again, and Tulford and myself have been in readiness all day, with two parties of sappers provided with battering rams, crow-bars &c., for demolishing, to accompany the troops, but they have not troubled us as yet. Our batteries on the ridge and theirs continue to fire away at one another. I am generally up for eight hours out of the twenty-four re-pairing batteries, building new ones, &c. We have lost in the suppers about twenty killed and wounded; luckiv. no offic ers among the former; two or three are slight

famously off, having a good house over our heads (one of the deserted bungalows.) Almost everybody else, except the wounded, is under canvas. Everybody is looking forward to the arrival of reinforcements and General Grant, who is reported to have left Madras on the 18th orant, who is reported to have left Madras on the 18th inst.; till then, I fancy, we shall stay on here as we are. I am thankful to say I am in capital health, and have been mercifully spared hitherto, although having had several shaves. The heat has been and is great; but somehow, when you have something to do, you don't The following letter is from Major Alexander H. Cobbe

87th R. I. F., serving at Delhi as volunteer:

"CAMP BEFORE DELHI, July 13. o o o "You will be glad to hear that I am well indeed, I never feit better in my life, though the climate is somewhat trying in tents at this season. The rains have commenced, and it is no longer hot; but, for my part, I preferred the dry heat of June (thermometer in tent 106 degrees) to this damp weather. Your letter of the 18th April is the last that has reached me—so I fear all later ones are lost. Our communication now is via Lahore, Mooltan, and Bombay, and not through Agra, as formerly the result hear Deliv living the lower was the formerly, the roads below Delhi being no longer open or so We are still 'sitting' before this city, and I do not kno formerly, the roads below Dean being no longer open or sup-We are still 'sitting' before this city, and I do not know what the plans of the campaign are—whether we are to wait for reinforcements expected up from the south, or to attack the place and take it by assault. The latter ought to have been adopted some days ago, but I think the former plan is the one that will be pursued; and if the European troops which are said to be marching up are near, un-lanticable it will be the wiser plan.

ny, as our force is the 're We are, however, well off in field artillery, about 34 or 36 field guns, manned by Europeans, also a good number of foot artillerymen, consisting of both Europeans and Sikhs. Our infantry consists of about 3,800 men, and Sikhs. Our infantry consists of about 3,800 men, 2,400 of whom are Europeans, the restnatives of the class above mentioned. There have been a great many skirmishes since I last wrote—indeed, the average is about two or three a week. The Sepoys are great hands at concealing themselves well under cover, but if you catch cealing themselves well under cover, but if y
them on the open ground they are great cowards.

them on the open ground they are great cowards.

"The sharpest fight we have yet had was on the 23d of June. This was the 100th anniversary of the battle of Plassey, and the day predicted for the termination of our rule in India. They fought from half-past 5, a. m., till half-past 6, p. m., and lost a great many men, 700 or 800 at least. On our side there were about 150 killed and wounded—more than we can spare. There was another sharp skirmish on the 27th, another on the 4th instant, and again on the 9th, on which last occasion the mutineers were well punished. They had made them-selves quite drunk with a native drug called 'bhang.' and consequently were more courageous than usual, and charged our men two and three times at one of our bat-teries. A small party of the 60th rifles killed in one spot 50 men, and 60 men of the guides corps killed 80 in an-other. Altogether they must have lost that day about

600 men.
"We have been quiet since, but are on the look-out "We have been quiet since, but are on the look-out daily for another attack. Their custom is when a party of mutineers from another station come to join their Delhi brethren to make them go out and fight before they admit them into the city. Those who once fight do not like to do so a second time. They are, however, very numerous within Delhi—about 12,000 men. Long before this I hoped to have told you of the fall of Delhi. We must have patience, however. We have lost a great We must have patience, however. We have lost a great many men and officers since the commencement of the outbreak on the 10th of May by sickness and by the enemy, to say nothing of the barbarous massacre of helpless men, women, and children in isolated stations.

"I am most anxious about F— and A—, for the lst cavalry, a portion of which is at Mhow, has mutiused in another station, and may receible the station. is cavary, a portion of which is at Mhow, has mutuhed in another station, and may possibly have done the same at Mhow. God protect them both! Every mail that goes home must bear sorrow to many a heart. For such risks soldiers take service; but the horrible part is the murder of women and children. India will be no place for women for the next two or three years. I may be a present but I fancy the present campaign, will not be conwrong, but I fancy the present campaign will not be con-cluded till March or April. If we get over the hot weather cluded till March or April. If we get over the hot weather all right it will be pleasant enough moving about after these sepoys, but at present the climate is trying, and after a day spent on duty one feels quite knocked up; but, as I said before, I never felt better. I hope the government will not delay in sending us out troops; 30,000 ought to be sent out, and as many as possible through Egypt by the overland route. The whole of India is in a critical state. Troops from Malta and Gibraltar might be pushed on."

The following is from an officer of the 3d Europeans

The following is from engaged in the battle of Agra : Agra Forr, July 16.

We are here now like rats in a trap. There are at least 4,000 or 5,000 people in this fort—mixed, of course—military and civil, Eurasians, half-castes, &c., and when we shall get out is a thing to be guessed at.

In my last letter, written from Mudrak, I told you what I had been about. We held our position on the

tery of guns mutinied; they were between our little band and Agra. Capt Burlton, since dead of cholera, gave us information; our only hope was to get into Agra, a distance of 46 miles, but we were obliged to leave the road and make our way across the country. We started at 2, a. m., on the morning of the 3d, and after a ride of 50 miles arrived at Kundowlie, 10 miles from Agra. We halted there for a few hours, and then came into Agra; becopie there rather alarmed, but, as we supposed, everything quiet. At that time the Kotah contingent, 700 men in all, cavalry, infantry, and a battery of six guns, were in Agra and were considered staunch.

About half-past 5 in the afternoon we heard a tumult and guns firing close. I went out to learn the cause, and was told by an officer who was passing that the Kotah Contingent had mutinied and gone off to the insurgents. Agra was thus left clear of any native regiments, and left with one infantry regiment, the 3d Europeans, and one European battery of guns; people were of course alarmed, but still thought the fellows were gone off clear, when the intelligence came that a large force was moving one of the still thought the fellows were gone off clear, when the intelligence came that a large force was moving one of years. On the morning of the 5th of Lary the news was confirmed; they were my some five miles away when it was determined (wisely or not is a question not to be mooted now) to go out and meet them. The old leaven rose within me, and I accompanied them. Our force consisted of about 650 European infantry and one bettery of guns, the infantry commanded by Col. Riddell, and the artillery by the gallant Captain P'Oyly; the mutineers' force consisted of a Bout 650 European infantry and one bettery of guns, the infantry commanded by Col. Riddell, and the artillery by the gallant Captain P'Oyly; the mutus also add that we had on our side many mounted volunteers, gentlemen of the civil service, civilians of the station, and the officers of the 44th and 67th regiments of nativ

own experience I can say nothing, but from that of oth own experience I can say nothing, out from that of others it was a hard fight of artillery for at least two hours, when one of the tumbrils of the left battery (ours) blew up; the Bends attempted a cheer, which dissolved itself into a yell. One of the guns was thus disabled. They threatened us then with a charge of cavalry, but

they were immediately stopped by a ratiling volley from the 3d Europeans. After a little more artillery practice, the line got the word "advance," and galiantly they did it, under a heavy fire of artillery and infantry, the mutinied 72d regiment of native infantry having their rifle company in the village picking our poor fellows off; but they paid dearly for it afterwards. A rush was made on the village, and it was carried and surrounded. We were still to be unfortunate, for another tumbril in the left battery was blown up; we therefore had only four guns, still to be unbottunate, for another tumorn in the let-battery was blown up; we therefore had only four guns and, strange to say, no ammunition for the artillery, b some—what shall I say?—mistake, oversight—well never mind what—no spare ammunition had been brough out. Thus we had carried the village, driven them from their position, and then no ammunition! Of course, in mediately they found their artillery was not answere

mediately they found their artillery was not answered they knew there was something wrong with us, and advanced upon their old position.

We had to retire under a heavy fire, and threatened on each side by their cavalry; but the fellows had not the pluck to attack us even then; they made several attempts, but a volley always sent them to the right-about. We arrived safely at the fort, and immediately afterwards the work of destruction commenced. The budmashes (Indian thieves) immediately began to plunder. Bungalows on every side were set on fire: one continued blaze the dian theves) immediately began to plunder. Bungalows on every side were set on fire; one continued blaze the whole night. I went out the next morning; 'twas a dreadful sight, indeed; Agra was destroyed; churches, colleges, dwelling-houses, barracks, everything burnt. I lost everything I possessed in the world; but we are all in the same boat. The enemy were satisfied with their licking, and went quietly off; and here we are, we can't

licking, and went quietly off; and here we are, we can't go out—no place to go—nothing to do but to wait for assistance, which I trust we shall receive soon. I am sorry to say our casualties were heavy.

The artillery had one officer, Capt. D'Oyly, wounded—a gallant fellow—since dead; 4 men killed, 16 wounded. 3d, Europeans—38 men killed, 62 wounded, 3 officers wounded. Civil lines mounted militia—5 gentlemen killed, 1 officer and 8 gentlemen wounded. Civil lines militia infantry—I gentleman killed, 5 wounded; unattached officers, 5 wounded. Total numbers killed, or since dead, 49; wounded, 91—a very heavy loss considering our small numbers! This is a true account of the ing our small numbers! This is a true account of the battle of Shahgunge, and I thank God I escaped, although two or three times very narrowly. Well, I trust we shall

yet have our day.

It appears, however, that the mutineers were as much beaten as the English troops, for after destroying the place, they made a full retreat in another direction. Another officer gives the following account of the same

Next day the enemy had advanced to within thre miles of us, and 600 of the 3d and D'Oyly's battery went out, I with them. They were very strongly posted at a village. We came within five hundred yards, and then village. We came within five nungreu yave, the infantry were ordered to lie down, and our guns, three on each flank, opened. This continued for three ones which their cavalry (we had none but a few three on each flank, opened. This continued for three troops which are said to be marching up are near, undoubtedly it will be the wiser plan.

'Not one Hindostance Sepoy can be trusted. The sikhs and Ghoorkas, (hill men, chiefly from Nepaul,) as well as the Punjabee irregular troops, are the only natives we can trust, and they are fighting right manfully by our side; but they are not numerous, and our European soldiers are not many, as our force is the "reserve army of with our left battery when they blew up two of our turn-without the form of the first continued for three three three hours, during which their cavalry (we had none but a few volunteers) came at us several times, and once charged through us from the rear, very nearly "boning" me. As I was on a gray mare, I presume I attracted notice. You never heard such firing; the shrappell shells, round shot, and grape, to say nothing of hundreds of musket balls, were flying about our ears as thick as hail. I was

ils and dismounted one of our three guns.
What a cheer they gave! Then from behind the village out dashed a party of cavalry. Up jumped a company of the 3d and gave them a volley, which emptied half of their saddles, and sent to the right about. At length the order was given to assault the village in two columns. I went with the left one. What a pepper we got! I don't know how on earth so few were killed.

columns. I went with the left one. What a pepper we got! I don't know how on earth so few were killed. Well, we drove them from the village and spiked a gun. I saw this was the time, and galloped back to tell the brigadier they were flying in confusion. He ordered me instantly to bring up the guns. I went, but, alas! not a round of ammunition remained.

I certainly thought that we were done, and that not a man would reach Agra alive. Of course, we retreated at once, they walking into us with a six-pounder as we went. Thomas, the major of the 3d, was shot at the village. Poor D'Oyly was mortally wounded; many others were done for. Altogether, we lost one man in six.

We passed straight through the cantonments into the fort. Soon all the splendid barracks and houses were in a flame, but we were left unmolested. All the women and children are safe in the fort.

I am now a commissariat officer, and precious hard work

This is a war of extermination. The Moh This is a war of extermination. The Mohammedans have made tools of the Hindoos, and now are showing in their true colors. Their hope is not to leave a single Christian alive. Please goodness, they'll be sold yet! They'll have no mercy from me. I've already fairly killed with my sword between 25 and 30 of them, besides having cut down a good many more. My only wound of consequence is a sword-cut in the left arm, which I received when storming a village on foot. The fellow fought well, but I at length killed him with a blow which nearly cut his head in two.

This was on the 1st instant, just before our regiment mutinied. I was very savage that day. Just as I had

This was on the 1st instant, just before our regiment mutinied. I was very savage that day. Just as I had done with the chap I wounded I had a turn up with four more. They knecked over the only Sowar who was with me with a sort of battle axe. I had one pistol with me, with which I blow the head of one of them to pieces, and then turned and ran; but my foot slipped, and down I came. Luckily, I was up again before they could polish me off; but I felt too done to run any more; so I turned on them and wounded two in a moment. To my intense delight they ran off, but were met by some Sowars hunting for me and all killed.

India has to be reconcurred. There is no denying that we

ing for me and all killed.

India has to be reconquered. There is no denying that we have lost it. All at Cawnpore have been killed after a gallant fight. Perhaps the same will happen here. If the mutineers bring up the siege train from Gwallor we are done. But if they are unable to cross the Chumbul we shall, I hope, be able to hold out till reinforcements arrive.

PROCLAMATION OF DELHI INSURGENTS

The following is a correct translation of the procla-nation issued at Delhi by the insurgents: To all Hindoos and Mussulmans, citizens and serve Hindooten, the officers of the army now at Delhi and

"It is well known that in these days all the English "It is well known that in these days all the English have entertained these evil designs—first, to destroy the religion of the whole Hindostan army, and then to make the people by compulsion Christians. Therefore, we solely, on account of our religion, have combined with the people, and have not spared alive one infidel, and have re-

established the Delhi dynasty on these terms, and thus act in obedience to order, and receive double pay.

"Hundreds of guns and a large amount of treasure have fallen into our hands; therefore it is fitting that whoever of the soldiers and people dislike turning Christians should unite with one heart, and, acting courageously, not leave the seed of these infidels remaining. For any quantity of supplies delivered to the army the owners are to take the receipt of the officers; and they will receive double payment from the imperial government. Whoever shall in these times exhibit cowardice, or credulously believe the promises of these impostors, the English, shall very shortly be put to shame for such a deed; and, rubbing the hands of sorrow, shall receive for their fidelity the reward the ruler of Lucknow got.

"It is further necessary that all Hindoos and Mussulmans unite in this struggle, and, following the instructions of some respectable people, keep themselves secure; so that good order may be maintained, the poorer classes kept contented, and they themselves be assented to rank and dignitive also."

kept contented, and they themselves he change to rank and dignity; also, that all, so far as it is possible, copy this proclamation and despatch it everywhere, that all true limitooff and Mussulmans may be alive and watchful, and fix it in some conspicuous place, (but pruden ly to avoid detection,) and strike a blow with a sword before giving detection.) and strike a blow with a sword before giving circulation to it. The first pay of the soldiers of Delhi will be 30r. per month for a trooper, and 10r. a footman. Nearly 100,000 men are ready, and there are 13 flags of the English regiments and above 14 standards from dif-ferent parts now raised aloft for our religion, for God, and the conqueror, and it is the intention of Cawapore to

CHINA.

CHINA.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 8th of July, gives the following as the course resolved upon by Lord Elgin:

"A few days after this mail has been despatched the Calcutta, the Shannon, the Pearl, the Inflexible, the Hornet, and two gun-boats will proceed northward to rendezvous at Shanghai, and to proceed thence to the mouth of the river Pei-ho, on which river Pekin stands. "Arrived at the nearest point to the capital. Lord "Arrived at the nearest point to the capital, Lord Elgin will despatch to the authorities for transmission to the Emperor a letter requiring the Emperor within a specified time either to recognise or repudiate the acts of his officers at Canton. If the Court of Pekin repudiates Jeh, and pays compensation for past injuries, and gives security against their recurrence—well. If, as is most probable, either no notice be taken of the letter or a discretion be aboven to entered the ambassador in questionities he aboven to entered the ambassador in questions. probable, either no notice be taken of the letter of a dis-position be shown to entangle the ambassador in ques-tions of ceremonial, Lord Elgin will declare war and thus relieve the relations of the two powers from their present anomalous position. Canton will then be occupied, the trade of the northern ports will not be unnecessarily in-terfered with, but such further proceedings will be taken as may be necessary to bring the Court of Pekin to reason." The same letter states that a young American, named

The same letter states that a young American, named li Boggs, had been tried at Hong-Kong for plracy and ourder. He was acquitted of murder, but found guilty of piracy, and was sentenced to transportation for life.

The United States frigate San Jacinto and sloops-of-war Levant and Portsmouth were at Shanghai on the 4th

At Hong-Kong the markets were very quiet and ton nage was abundant.
At Foo-Chow-Foo it was expected that transactions in

tea during the season would be on a very limited scale.
At Shanghai the business in tea had been trifling. The
market for new Congou had opened with a purchase at
70 per cent. in advance of the opening price last season.
The silk crop had turned out very abundant and of good

The Pays announces that a conference was held at Hong-Kong on the 7th July, between Lord Elgin, Gen. Ashburnham, and Admirals Seymour and Guerin. SPAIN.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:

"The Duke de Rivas (the Spanish minister) had a long interview on Friday with Count Walewski, and is said to have declared that, before proceeding to hostilities with Mexico, the Spanish government would publish a manifesto explaining the question at issue, and permitting the Mexican government to open fresh negotiations.

"Although accounts are conflicting with respect to the exact course the Spanish-Mexican dispute is taking, and as to the manner in which it is likely to be arranged, it is pretty evident that all danger of collision between the two powers is over for the present. As regards the final settlement, that, considering the national character of the disputants, may be long deferred. But fears regarding Cuba will restrain Spain from carrying out those waring Cuba will restrain Spain from carrying out those war like threats of which her press and some of her legislator

ermission from the Spanish government to return to Madrid

A Madrid journal, the Peninsula, announces, on the strength of letters from Mexico, that the secret treaty spoken of between the United States and Mexico is to the effect that the former should supply to the latter, in case of war with Spain, fifteen or twenty thousand armed volunteers, who should go under the Mexican flag to take on of Cuba, the Americans also furnish

MR. MACAULAY'S ELEVATION TO THE PEERAGE.

We copy the following from the London Times: We copy the following from the London Times:

Of the various peerages which are about to be created, the public will regard with most interest that which elevates Mr. Macaulay to the House of Lords. It is an honor which belongs peculiarly to the man, and which is a fitting, if not an adequate return for a life spent in the public service, and devoted to literary labors of the most dignified order. It is much to say that he is the most popular author of the day, but we have to say more. With a style that compels attentin, with a calm wisdom that commands assent, he has interpreted English history to ourselves and to the world. To say the history which he has indicted is worth a score of us the history which he has indicted is worth a score of charters and a cartload of laws; it is our Bill of Rights and our code of political duties. We know better what and our code of political duties. We know better what we are, we know what our fathers fought for, we can sympathize with the aspirations of whigs, we learn to re-spect the endeavors of tories, we are less of partisans and more of patriots. To Europe that history is worth all the constitutions that have yet been devised. It has been translated into many languages and widely read over the continent. Who does not remember the appearance of these volumes in that year of revolution when all the peoples of Europe were maddening with fury about thrones that seemed to be tottering to their sail? It was with profound gratitude that, amid the universal wreck, Englishmen saw, as the historian described, how in their country liberty came to be linked with order, and contentment and fraternity were made consistent with the inequalities of an aristocracy. If it was a lessen which we shall never forget, it was a lessen which we shall never forget, it was a lessen also which, we have little doubt, will one day bear fruit in every kingdom of Europe, making sovereigns more wise, and making subjects tremble for that crisis shadowed forth by the historian, in which "it may be necessary to sacrifice even liberty in order to save civithe constitutions that have yet been devised. It has necessary to sacrifice even liberty in order to save civation." In this view, if we except Lord Palmerston inzation. In this view, if we except Lord Falmerston, there is probably not an Englishman living who has more powerfully influenced the destinles of Europe than Mr. Macaulay; and, as for his influence upon ourselves, those who are found of quoting the hackneyed saying of Fletcher or of Saltoun would have a stronger and more intelligible case if they would give the preference over the maker of laws, not to the writer of ballads, but to the philosophic latter than the laws the laws to the philosophic latter than the laws the laws to the philosophic latter than the laws the laws to the laws to the philosophic latter than the laws that the laws to the philosophic latter than the laws that the laws to the laws to the philosophic latter than the laws that the laws to the laws the laws to the laws to the philosophic latter than the laws to the philosophic latter than the laws to the laws to the laws to the philosophic laws that the laws to the law historian who leaves his mark as palpably as the great author whom her Majesty is now about to honor. There can be no more welcome addition to the debates of the upper House than the orations which, we trust, Mr.

will occasionally contribute on the few great oc casions by which the Lords every session vindicate their position. Although at one time he took a prominent part in the discussions of the House of Commons, his tone part in the discussions of the House of Commons, his tone of thought and style of speaking were never quite suited to the bustling representatives of the people. It is in the lower House that cabinets rise and fall; that public moneys are disposed of; that the chief business of the country is transacted. The members are thus too strictly occupied with passing affairs, too intent upon the result of a division and the fall of a party, to care much for philosophy or history, even if the philosophy be adorned with all the brilliancy of Macaulay.

But while the Commons are all for the present on the

But, while the Commons are all for the present, on the her hand, prescription is the vital air of the Peerage other hand, prescription is the vital air of the Peerage, and in the House of Lords our philosophic historian will find an appropriate audience for that stately eloquence which carries with it so much learning and so much wis-dom. Especially at the present arms. dom. Especially at the present moment must we rejoic at his elevation, in the hope that when we have crushe this Indian mutiny, and the time comes to consider calm-ly the future of our Eastern Empire, the views of one who has described in most glowing terms how England became possessed of that glorious prize, and who, in the prepara-tion of a Code of Indian Law, has shown that he has most profoundly studied the wants of the Hindoo, will be exsed as he alone of living speakers can express ther only on our Indian difficulty, but on all questions high policy, there is not a man in the country whose opinions are entitled to more weight, and who will be more gladly heard. A historian is a statesman on his travels: and, while Mr. Macanlay will still travel from century to century and from country to country, we may expect now to have him sometimes at home with us, giv-ing his advice in the present need.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1857.

AT-Mr. Issain. E. Jawes, No. 182 South Tenth street, Philadelphia THE SECTION OF THE STATES, NO. 182 SOUTH THE STATES, NO. 182 SOUTH STATES, THE WELLS, JOHN COLLING, JAMES DERRING, J. HARMITT, R. S. JAMES, THOS. D. NICK, R. W. MORMSON, E. W. WILKT, W.E. L. WATERMAN, ALEX. H. CARSON, D. K. MCHIN, BES. F. SWAIN, T. ARMEAN, and P. DAVIS.

437-Mr. HERRIC M. LEWIS, Montgomery, Alabama, is our general travelling agent for the States of Alabama and Tennessee, assisted by

THE PLUNDER PARTY AND NATIONAL INTELLI-

In our recent reference to this party we certainly meant no personal disrespect to the veteran conduct ors of the National Intelligencer, for whom, in all our party differences with them, we have ever entertained high personal respect. We are not ignorant of the ability with which they manage that journal, no unmindful of the influence which it exercises. Ou differences with it are purely political, and not persouth. They entertain positive and distinct political views, which distinguish them and their party, which they hesitate not to avow and defend. We differ with them, having the clearest and strongest con victions that we afe tipen true and safe democratic ground. We yield them all respect for the sincerity of their views, while we are entitled to demand the same charitable construction of our own motives and acts. The Intelligencer was the open and ardent advo cate in favor of distribution, and most strongly erged it upon Virginia at the late election, and displayed figures as indicating facts to prove how many dollars and cents she and her people could make out of it. Virginia was urged in vain to abandon the democra cy, and by her vote to sanction distribution. Notwithstanding the failure in Virginia, the views put forward by the Intelligencer have met with favor among the enemies of the democracy, and their adoption widely pressed upon the country. The principles of this new party, under the guid

ance of the enemies of the democracy, must exercise a malign influence upon our institutions should they acquire ascendency. As public journalists, we deem ed it our duty to sound the alarm, and point to the source of these dangerous principles. Although this measure was urged upon the friends of the adminis tration as democratic, we deemed it purely anti-dem ocratic, or whig, and from an undisputed and promi nent whig source. We have, for long years, con sidered the Intelligencer the most able, influential and frank of the whig journals, and the real parent o numerous projects which the democracy have met and overthrown. Opposition journals in various quarters have signified their willingness to make distribution an issue upon which to rally, hoping to overthrow the administration and prostrate the dem ocratic party. They seemed to have looked upon the figures presented by the Intelligencer last spring with great favor. We then denounced the scheme as we thought it deserved; and now, in the absence of a name for this new party of its own choosing, we follow the French precedents, and confer one in dicative, as we think, of its principles and their effects We are most happy to learn from the Intelligencer itself that, although it does not repudiate the principles it has advocated, it has abandoned all present hope of inducing the people to support distribution. We are gratified to see it yield so early and gracefully. We consider their course as furnishing strong evidence that the effort to distribute any portion of the mone; collected in the national treasury will prove a failure, whether urged as a whig, know-nothing, or black-republican measure, or as one common to them all. We hail the sign as auspicious, and indicating that this new movement is to die an early and natural

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY. -THE STATE CON. VENTION AND THE NOMINATIONS.

The fatal effects of divided power and persisten error were never more instructively manifested than in the long, obstinate, and lamentable distraction of the democratic party in the State of New York. Year after year, and campaign after campaign, have we seen this great party wasting its energies, discarding its resources, and sacrificing its power in tumult and antagonism in their own ranks-turning their weapons upon their own household; more anxious to conquer a brother than an open, active enemy of their family. They have been more willing to yield themselves captives to the enemies of their party than to show a generous reconciliation that would make them masters of the field by union, harmony, and submission to the demands of duty.

What has it profited those who have shared and provoked this bitter controversy? It has been as barren as war without victory or honor; and it has given to an implacable enemy the power of the State, to be used unworthily and unscrupulously for all its schemes of wayward ambition and the perpetuation of its reign. It heeded apparently no admonition when this power was stretching out its potential arms to grasp the general government, as it held the Em pire State, subject to its party administration.

New York is essentially democratic in her faith and in her power when her ranks are united in trial of party strength. She belongs to the great national party, and she is so large an integral that it cannot be separated from the main body, or placed in a false position, without injurious consequ It is, therefore, with no ordinary feelings of gratification that we notice in the ranks of the democracy of New York unmistakable evidences of reconciliation, union, and harmony-those forerunners of democratic victories. These feelings which now animate the masses of the party have been faithfully reflected in the action of the late democratic State conven-

The action of this convention meets with a most cordial endorsement from the democratic press of the State. The Albany Atlas and Argus says :

The proceedings of the democratic State convention The proceedings of the democratic state convention, its harmonious organization, its spirited debates, its sound platform of principles, have all been spread before the people in the ample reports of the press; and the telegraph has even imparted to these accounts some of the electric fire of enthusiasm which marked the proceed-

The people have recognised with pleasure in these proceedings the consolidation of the democratic party on the solid basis of principle, and the resumption of the organization which has contributed in the past, and promises to furnish in the future, the only reliable bulwark against the aggressions of fanaticism and corrupt misgovernment in the State.

They see, too, in the candidates fit men to rep They see, too, in the candidates at men to represent this restored unity in the party, and to conduct the government back into the safe channels into which felly and wanton wickedness have led it. We do not propose to speak of these candidates in terms of indiscrimate and exaggerated enlogy. It is enough to point to them as the representative men of the party—brought forward in its

moments of enthusiasm and confidence, and commissioned to the noble and glorious task of redeeming the fortunes of the democracy, and rescuing the State from the thraldom in which its enemies hold it.

After a brief notice of each of the candidates pla in nomination by the convention, the Argus concludes as follows :

as follows:

But the good sense of the convention, its respect for an independent judiciary, and its determination to preserve the elective system, whils it endures, from the evils of such a dictation as this, saved the convention from a misstep so fatal to the party; and we rejoice that the democratic party goes forth to the people in the coming contest not only as defenders of the State and federal constitutions, but as the champions of judicial independence and freedom in both.

and freedom in both.

The ticket was named to be elected. The different or The ticket was named to be elected. The different organizations opposed to the democracy are disintegrated, and the crumbling elements will be attracted into new shapes and forms. Out opponents have so often changed their names and principles that the public have no confidence in their duration or stability, and feel that these fleeting and transitory factions can furnish no guarantee of good government, because they lack that element of perpetuity and continuous responsibility which is the marked and historic characteristic of the democracy.

But it is upon the democracy themselves that we rely

marked and historic characteristic of the democracy.

But it is upon the democracy themselves that we rely for success—that gallant democracy which, whenever it has come into the field with its full strength, and in fair and honorable contest, has won against every opponent a certain victory. Let the field be cleared for the contest now, and we await the issue with confidence.

The Utica Observer thus responds:

The Utica Observer thus responds:

"The convention was composed, in a very large degree, of the most able and trustworthy democrats of the State, and its proceedings were marked by a spirit of concillation and harmony which is the best promise of success. The old divisions of the party were entirely ignored, so far as the same might generate jealousy or discussion; while questions such as those relating to the contested seats from New York city were disposed of in a manner so evidently just that all parties cheerfully acquiesced in the decision. There were numerous candidates presented for the various offices, as might naturally be expected in a party feeling confidence in the success districted; but the selections were made without bickering or dissatisfaction. The nomination of judge of the court of appeals, which was made under novel and peculiar circumstances, is a particular evidence of the wisdom and excellent judgment which ocutrolled the convention."

SUGAR TRADE OF MAURITIUS. The recent removal of the interdiction against the

mportation of coolies into the island of Mauritius, to which we alluded some months since in the colmms of the Union, has contributed largely to the prosperity of that colony, and materially augmented the sugar returns of 1856-'57 over those of preceding years. Advices from the island, under date of July 11, refer in glowing terms to the prosperous ondition of the sugar planters, and inform us of the gratifying fact-the more gratifying, inasmuch as the price of sugar has sensibly declined since that date-that "just as we are about to harvest the largest crop ever made, and the removal of the interdiction to emigration from India at the same time has wonderfully improved the position of every landed proprietor, and has placed the colony in a high state of prosperity." In 1856 the shipments were 235,958,460 pounds, amounting in value to \$12,433,492-equal to 5.26 cents per pound. From January to May there were shipped 98,445,286 pounds, valued at \$6,042,500, or 6.13 cents per pound. The average price in 1856 was \$5 26 per 100 pounds, and during the first five months of the present year it rose to \$6 13, showing an advance of 87 cents. The shipment of the old crop, it was believed, would be brought to a close by the end of July, and would reach nearly 220,000,000 pounds, against 235,000,000 pounds produced in 1856. This, however, was the largest crop ever made on the island. The next crop (1857-'58) it is estimated will reach 240,000,000 pounds, or 20,000,000 pounds more than the crop now closed. We annex a statement showing the production of sugar in Mauritius during the

ars	1850-'51116,000,000	pounds.
6	1851-'52136,000,000	
	1852-'53160,000,000	
	1853-'54202,000,000	44
	1854-'55214,000,000	- 11
	1855-'56236,000,000	44
	1856-'57220,000,000	
	1857-'58 (estimated) 240,000,000	4.6
AEG.		AND CONTRACTOR

About one-fourth of the number of mills in the sland were already (in July) in operation, and by the first of August sugar-making would be general Some few parcels had reached market, and sold at high prices to complete a cargo to Australia. Thus, for vacuum clairced \$9 75 to \$10; good and fine vellow, \$8 75 to \$9 25 per cwt. The news from Europe has, however, before this time, arrested these advancing rates, and our next advices show a considerable decline.

There is some direct trade between the United States and the Mauritius. Occasionally a cargo of lumber arrives from California, but as yet this trade has not been profitable. We see the American barque "Homer" reported from Boston, with an assorted cargo valued at \$12,000. This cargo consists of spars, staves and headings, turpentine and hams, oars, lumber and nails. The consignees intend to bring home a return freight of sugars for the Boston market. It is believed that this pioneer voyage may open a profitable, direct trade between the United States and this colony.

In connexion with the sugar trade of the Island of Mauritius, we are enabled, through the kindness of our commercial correspondent at Havana, to present quite a curious statement, showing the imports of sugar from that port from the year 1789 to 1856, inclusive, remarking that the large bulk of Cuban sugars are shipped from this port. The box is usually estimated at 400 pounds.

Exportation of Sugar from the Port of Havana from 1789 to 1856. Boxes. Years.

69,126 1824.....247,007

77,896	1825200,039
85,014	1826263,748
72,854	1827261,005
87,970	1828264,817
103,629	1829260,065
70,437	1830305,472
	1831276,329
	1832301,579
	1833284,925
	1834294,538
142,097	1835310.256
	1836312,656
	1837315,348
158,073	1838368,356
193,955	1839326,428
	1840446,959
	1841440,144
	1842441,578
	1843458,463
238,842	1844
	1845261,340
150,269	1846515,278
	1847
173,940	1848686,989
176,352	1849
214,111	1850
200,487	1851
	1852708,491
207,378	1853762,112
	1854898,049
219,593	1855965,677
	1856872,592
	Markett Late William Co.
300,207	Total 21,165,716